



Borough of Macclesfield.

REPORT

ON THE

Health of Macclesfield

For the Year 1918,

BY

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BOROUGH OF MACCLESFIELD.

The following 18 members of the Town Council constitute the Health Committee:—

Chairman:—Mr. Alderman Eaton.

The Mayor (Mr. Councillor J. G. Frost, J.P.),

Mr. Alderman Bailey.

„ Bradley, J.P.

„ Brocklehurst, J.P.

„ Crew, J.P.

Mr. Councillor Beard.

„ Brocklehurst, C.C.

„ W. R. Brown, J.P.

„ Cooper.

„ Cotterill.

„ N. Frost.

„ Hulme.

„ Hyde.

„ Newbald.

„ G. Wardle.

„ Webster, J.P.

There are three Sub-Committees:—

Sewage Works Chairman: Mr. Councillor J. G. Frost.

Hospitals Chairman: Mr. Alderman Bailey.

Cleansing Chairman: Mr. Councillor Newbald.

The Rateable value of the Borough is £122,410 10s. 0d.

The Poor Rate 1918 is Six shillings and Eightpence.

District Rate 1918 is Three shillings in the £.

Total Rates, Nine shillings, and Eight pence in the £.

A penny in the £ on the District Rate produces about £400.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

For the Year ending December 31st, 1918.

TO THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE MACCLESFIELD TOWN
COUNCIL.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my TWENTIETH Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary administration of the Borough of Macclesfield.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General in a Memorandum (M.O.H., 1918) estimates the population of this Borough:—

FOR BIRTH RATE—33,211.

FOR DEATH RATE—29,640.

In explanation of these figures he says:—

The “death-rate population” excludes all non-civilian males, whether serving at home or abroad. This is necessary for the purposes of local death-rates because it has proved impossible to transfer the deaths of non-civilians to their areas of residence or to deal in any other satisfactory manner with the local mortality of this element in the population. These estimates are based mainly upon the rationing returns kindly placed at the Registrar General’s disposal by the Ministry of Food.

The “birth-rate (and marriage-rate) population” on the other hand is intended to include all the elements of the population contributing to the birth and marriage rates. It consists therefore of the death-rate or civilian population plus all non-civilians enlisted from this country, whether serving at home or abroad. This non-civilian element has been distributed over all the districts in the country in proportion to their estimated civilian population.

The civilian population has been derived from two independent sources:—

(1). The National Register.

(2). The Returns made for the rationing of sugar.

Upon figures derived from these sources the population and consequently the Civilian death-rate is based.

For the calculation of the Birth-rate this method is inapplicable because a large proportion of the year's births must be those of infants whose fathers were serving at the time in the Army or the Navy.

Again married men in the service who enjoy occasional home-leave remain an effective element in the population so far as the birth-rate is concerned.

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1918.

POPULATION for Birth-Rate 33,211
 „ for Death-Rate 29,640

BIRTHS—424.

Males, 215; Females, 209.

Birth-rate per 1,000 of population 12.3.

„ „ „ „ „ (last year) ... 12.9

Illegitimate Birth-rate 9.9 per cent. of births.

DEATHS during 1918 577 (Inhabitants of the Borough).

„ „ 1917 455 „ „

Death-rate per 1,000 of population—19.4.

Last year—14.5.

Deaths of infants under one year of age—45.

Death-rate per 1,000 born—106.

Last year—99.7.

Zymotic death-rate per 1,000 of population—0.5.

Last year—0.5.

BIRTHS.

424 births were registered during the year—215 males and 209 females.

Four births were of mothers who did not belong to the district.

This leaves us with a total of 420 births for the Borough during the year and corresponds to a birth-rate of 12.3 per 1,000 of population. A remarkably low rate.

WARD BIRTHS.

Wards	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Ward 5.	Ward 6.
Number of Births.	86	62	93	67	82	31

Last year the birth-rate was 12.9 per 1,000.

This year's rate is the lowest ever recorded for the town.

The birth-rate for England and Wales during the year was 17.7 per 1,000 of population; for the 96 great towns it was 17.6; for 148 smaller towns (population from 20,000 to 50,000 at the census of 1911) it was 18.0 per 1,000 of population.

The birth-rate of Macclesfield was the lowest recorded for any of the six Municipal Boroughs of Cheshire during the year.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Of the 424 births registered 44 were illegitimate. This is a high rate of illegitimacy.

Years	No. of Illegitimate Births.
1912	44
1913	51
1914	40
1915	33
1916	37
1917	31
1918	44

Two of the mothers were not residents in the Borough.

DEATHS.

Total deaths registered in the Borough during 1918—780.

196 outsiders who died in our institutions.

7 private resident outsiders.

577 inhabitants of Borough.

(440 private residents; 129 in institutions; and 8 transferred to district).

The above table shows that the 780 deaths were made up of 203 persons who came into the town and were not inhabitants and 577 inhabitants.

The Public Institutions in which the deaths occurred were the Parkside County Asylum, the Macclesfield Union Workhouse and Hospital, the General Infirmary and the Isolation Hospital. 577 deaths in a population of 29,640 corresponds to a death-rate of 19.4 per 1,000, compared with 14.5 last year.

Comparative statistics are:—

	per 1,000 inhabitants.
England and Wales	17.6
96 Great Towns	18.2
148 Smaller Towns	16.1
London	18.9
County of Cheshire	16.2
Six Municipal Boroughs of Cheshire	19.2

DEATH RATES SINCE THE YEAR 1874, WITH FIVE YEARLY
AVERAGES.

Years. Death-rate.	Years. Death-rate.	Years. Death-rate.
1874 26.6	1887 23.8	1902 15.1
1875 25.0	1888 18.2	1903 17.3
1876 28.1	1889 21.2	1904 20.1
1877 20.2	1890 21.9	1905 18.1
1878 23.8	1891 20.8	1906 17.0
1879 23.2	1892 25.1	1907 16.8
1880 21.7	1893 20.6	1908 16.6
1881 23.6	1894 17.7	1909 15.7
1882 23.0	1895 22.5	1910 14.2
1883 23.6	1896 20.0	1911 16.5
1884 22.0	1897 20.3	1912 15.1
1885 20.4	1898 18.5	1913 14.5
1886 20.0	1899 20.4	1914 12.9
	1900 19.6	1915 16.3
	1901 18.5	1916 15.5
		1917 14.5
		1918 19.4

To obtain the standardised death-rate the above rate should be multiplied by 9556, which would reduce it a fraction or 50.

DEATHS IN MACCLESFIELD FOR YEAR 1918

TOTAL FOR BOROUGH

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Yr.	1-2 Yrs.	2-5 Yrs.	5-15 Yrs.	15- 25 Yrs.	25- 45 Yrs.	45- 65 Yrs.	Over 65 Yrs.	T'tl for B'gh
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Measles .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough ...	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	9
Diphtheria & Croup...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Influenza .....	...	3	6	16	10	28	15	7	85
Erysipeles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	1	...	...	4	5	18	12	...	40
Tubercular Mening- itis	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	7
Cancer (Malignant Dis- ease) .....	...	...	...	...	1	3	28	22	54
Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	1	4	9	27	37	78
Bronchitis.....	2	1	2	...	...	1	13	19	38
Broncho-pneumonia...	4	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	11
Pneumonia (all other forms) .....	...	...	1	6	4	9	2	3	25
Nephritis & Bright's Disease .....	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	3	10
Other Acc. & Dis. of Pregnancy & Par- turation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Debility Malformation and Premature Birth ...	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	24
Violent Deaths (Ex- cluding Suicides) ...	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	6	12
Suicides.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Other Defined Dis- eases	7	1	2	5	...	8	34	110	167
Ill-defined or unknown Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Totals	45	15	23	37	25	83	139	210	577
Last year	44	10	11	10	13	47	132	189	456

It is a very ominous sign that the number of deaths has exceeded the number of births for the first time in the history of this town by 16 in 1917 and by 153 in 1918. If this state of affairs continues for long and no counteracting immigration occurs the population of the town must very rapidly decline. The influenza epidemic mortality is largely responsible for this year's large excess of deaths over births.

It should call our attention to the very great need of conserving such child life as we possess by closer attention to the causes of our much too high infant death-rate. In the case of a district such as ours it does not appear that we can devote too much effort to preserving child-life. To do otherwise is municipal suicide.

PRINCIPAL DEATH-RATES FOR THE YEAR.

		Average for last 5 years.
Zymotic death rate	0.5	0.6
Phthisis death-rate	1.3	0.9
Respiratory death-rate	2.5	2.2
(Bronchitis and all forms of pneumonia).		
Infantile death-rate	106	116
Cancer death-rate	1.8	1.0

Most of the death-rates are increased, pulmonary tuberculosis, respiratory and cancer markedly so.

Tuberculosis naturally flourishes in times of food shortage, especially fat deficiency.

The respiratory death-rate increase is due to the fatality attending the influenza epidemic with its pulmonary complications.

DISTRICT MORTALITY.

I have no figures dealing with the populations of the various wards of the town since the 1911 census. It is therefore impossible to calculate the Ward death-rates save in the case of the infantile death-rate, which is calculated on the number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 births.

The infant death-rates will be found set out in that portion of the Report dealing specially with infant mortality and in the following table:—

	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths.	No. of deaths from Zymotics.	No. of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis.	Infant death-rate.
Ward 1	86	121	4	10	174
Ward 2	62	82	0	8	64
Ward 3	93	119	1	10	129
Ward 4	67	109	3	10	44
Ward 5	82	91	4	10	97
Ward 6	31	55	3	3	96

It will be noted how in each Ward the numbers of deaths exceeded the number of births.

I have before pointed out that in No. 1 Ward is now comprised part of the district known previously as East Macclesfield, an area which had consistently maintained for many years abnormally high mortality rates.

The figures for No. 3 Ward are far from satisfactory especially the infant death-rate.

MORTALITY IN RELATION TO SEASON. QUARTERLY DEATHS.

	Years		
	1918.	1917.	1916.
1st Quarter	146	143	179
2nd Quarter	118	128	136
3rd Quarter	107	97	116
4th Quarter	206	118	120

During November no less than 180 deaths were registered, of which, however, only 132 were of persons belonging to the district.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Number of deaths of children under one year of age—45; last year—44.
Death-rate per 1,000 born—106; last year—99.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

England and Wales	97
96 Great Towns	106
148 Smaller Towns	94
Cheshire County	85
The Six Municipal Boroughs	107
Congleton	76
Crewe	96
Dukinfield	94
Hyde	114
Stalybridge	140
MACCLESFIELD	106

WARD INFANT DEATH-RATE.

	Year 1918.	1917.	1916.	1915
No. 1 Ward	174		125	99
No. 2 Ward	64		90	162
No. 3 Ward	129		130	101
No. 4 Ward	44		39	158
No. 5 Ward	97		92	200
No. 6 Ward	96		74	147

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

During 1918 the following number of births were notified:—

Notified by Midwives	363
" " Parents	5
" " Doctors	13
" " Workhouse Master	6
Total	392

Number of births registered—424.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES TO WHICH THE INFANT DEATHS WERE ASSIGNED.

	1918.	Average for last 5 years.
Diarrhoea	0	2.6
Enteritis	1	2.0
Premature birth	19	14
Congenital Malformation	2	3.4
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus...	4	6.4
Pneumonia	4	6.6
Bronchitis	2	4.4
Convulsions	0	4.8
Syphilis	6	3.4
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Measles	0	0.8
Whooping Cough	3	1.8

AGE AT DEATH.

Under 1 week	16
1 to 2 weeks	2
2 to 3 weeks	3
3 to 4 weeks	3

Total under 4 weeks	23
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1 to 3 months	10
3 to 6 months	4
6 to 9 months	5
9 to 12 months	3

Of the 19 deaths attributed to prematurity 14 occurred during the first week after birth.

Seven of the premature births occurred in the practice of one midwife who conducted or assisted at the birth of 171 of the 392 children born during the year.

I do not find any special incidence of premature birth in the cases of women working away from home.

On the other hand syphilis has been responsible for double the average number of deaths and it is a possibility that this disease may be responsible for some of the deaths attributed to prematurity.

In the case of more than one abortion or premature birth the mother should have a Wassermann blood test made.

This can be arranged for at the Maternity Centre on Park Green.

I think some of these early deaths could be avoided if the woman and child could receive better treatment immediately before and after the birth than it is possible for them to get in some homes.

The average bedroom accommodation of a small house does not lend itself to clean and careful midwifery. I would strongly urge that a small maternity ward of one or two rooms should be run in conjunction with or under the aegis of the Day Nursery.

Cases requiring operative midwifery could be received therein and attended by their own doctor. It would, I feel sure, meet a great need.

I think the midwifery service of the town badly needs strengthening by the addition of two or three well-trained young midwives. These midwives should be paid a fixed salary.

When the midwife is paid per case she very naturally takes the

greatest number she can get, the births occur at irregular intervals, perhaps weeks of slackness, followed by a long succession of night calls and difficult labours which tire the midwife and tend to make her slack and careless when she needs to be most alert and skilful.

The notification records confirm this opinion, and I would urge the extreme importance of improving the service of midwives as an immediate and urgent need.

The administration of the Midwives Act has for better or for worse been taken over by the County Council, and this has deprived you of the right of supervising the work carried on by the midwives in your town. This I consider a mistake, and is an excellent illustration of over-centralising. It seems so obvious that Macclesfield and not Chester should look after Macclesfield midwives, and yet —————

THE DAY NURSERY.

The Day Nursery was opened in February, and has proved a great success. It is fitted to accommodate 20 children in the winter and 25 in the summer, and is excellently situated at No. 1, Glegg Street.

Full attendances	4057
Half attendances	106

The demand for accommodation exceeded the supply on many occasions, and thanks to the generous send-off it achieved that rare financial result of a small credit balance at the end of its first year of life. It may be truthfully described as a complete success.

During the year the Board of Education issued new regulations dealing with grants payable to Day Nurseries, which regulations were in force from April 1st, 1918, from which regulations it appears that where the Board are satisfied they will pay in grant one half of the approved net expenditure.

The regulations require that the children received be infants and children under three years of age who attend for not less than nine hours a day on not less than five days a week.

The limit of fourpence for each attendance has been withdrawn.

The children received into the Day Nursery must be those for whom adequate care cannot be provided in their homes.

It will, I believe, be found that on such lines as the provision of Day Nurseries and Maternity Homes that we can most effectively help to check the high death-rate attributable to prematurity.

ANTE-NATAL WORK.

50 visits were made by the Health Visitors, etc., to expectant mothers; and 112 expectant mothers attended the School for Mothers, on Park Green. We need to keep in close contact with the midwives if we are to get into touch with expectant mothers.

The notification of pregnancy is not in my opinion desirable at present. Much valuable help and advice can be given to the expectant mothers if they will attend at the Centre on Park Green.

MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS.

Number of consultations held	46
Number of Infants attending	28

Advice has been given in respect of infants suffering from:—

	Cases
Malnutrition	9
Improper or over-feeding	4
Tonsils and Adenoids	6
Eczema and Skin Diseases	3
Various	6

SCHOOL FOR MOTHERS.

The following table will show the nature and amount of work done during the year.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1918.

School open on 37 Mondays; 40 Thursdays.

No. of names on register	256
No of attendances on Mondays	717
Do. Thursdays	1039
	—————
	1756
No. of babies weighed Mondays	209
do. Thursdays	740
	—————
	949

Classes held Mondays and Thursdays:—

Sewing average attendance	18
Cookery „ „	7
Lectures „ „	23

Lectures and instructions have been given by the Superintendent and ladies of the Committee, also other ladies have given their services,

VISITING.

No. of visits paid to children under 2 years of age. —

First Visits	352
Subsequent Visits	2389
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	2741
2 to 5 years (Voluntary Helpers)	375

ANTE-NATAL.

No. of Ante-natal visits to homes of Mothers by Health Visitors	50
No. of expectant Mothers attending School	112

DINNERS.

Expectant and nursing mothers may have dinners daily at the cost of 1d. at Victoria Yard, on application to the Health Visitors for a ticket.

MILK DISTRIBUTION (FRESH MILK).

Tickets for milk have been given to 80 Mothers and necessitous cases, the amount being spent thereon—£35 0s. 0d.

DRIED MILK.

Two cases of Glaxo—96 packets—have been given to sick and ailing infants, the cost being £8 16s. 0d.

VIROL.

Has been given to sick and ailing children to the amount of £2 5s. 0d.

MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS.

There have been 46 consultations held.

No. of infants attended	28
„ „ „ Better	19
„ „ „ Followed up	9

RURAL CASES.

Two cases. One from Sutton and one from Hurdsfield have attended. The nurse came once, and none have attended the consultations.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of deaths attributed to tuberculosis in all forms	51
Pulmonary	40
Tuberculosis Meningitis	4
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	7

Of the 40 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis 25 were males and 15 were females

The average age at death of the males 37 years, and of the females 34 years.

The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis fall on the mid-period of life when the individual is usually of most value to the community and has frequently incurred family responsibilities. The difficulties of coping with the disease arise from its insidious onset, its prolonged course, its periods of deceptive improvement, its great liability to relapse after apparent cure.

It is almost impossible to persuade many sufferers in the earliest and curable stage to accept the diagnosis and undergo the very prolonged treatment, and if this is accomplished a return to home or work insanitary or unsuitable is very likely to be followed by breakdown.

After Care Committees are badly needed to help and guide the sufferer after his discharge from a sanatorium or other curative course of treatment. For want of this supervision many thousands of pounds are annually thrown away in abortive sanatorium treatment. The patient after months of care, fresh air, good food, etc., in a sanatorium returns home to his old work, crowded or ill ventilated rooms, and speedily relapses, all for want of guidance and kindly help which it should be the duty of an After Care Committee to afford.

The following tables will show the number, ages, sex, and distribution of the cases of tuberculosis, notified during the year.

AGE PERIODS.

16

	Under 1 year		1-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		Over 65		Total		Last year
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	...	...	...	1	2	4	5	27	6	9	4	2	...	44	17	24
Other Forms of Do.	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	8
Combined Totals	2		3		5		10		33		13		2		68		73
Last year	1		2		9		14		37		7		3		73		...

DISTRICT NOTIFICATIONS.

	Ward 1		Ward 2		Ward 3		Ward 4		Ward 5		Ward 6		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	2	27	7	1	1	3	4	5	2	...	1	44	17
Other Forms of Do.	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	2
Combined Totals	13		34		5		7		8		1		68	
Last year	9		20		18		8		10		8		73	

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 113 notifications in all have been received. 68 primary notifications on Form A., 24 on Form C., and 11 on Form D.

Of the 68 notifications on Form A. 61 were cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 7 of other forms of tuberculosis.

Of the 34 cases reported from No. 2 Ward 19 were notified from Parkside Asylum.

The 7 cases of tuberculosis were as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Last Year.
Mesenteric Glands	2	0	2	2
Glands of Neck	1	0	1	3
Tabes Mesenterica	0	1	1	1
Pleura	0	1	1	0
Meninges	2	0	2	1
Bones and Joints	0	0	0	6
Cutis Cheek	0	0	0	1
	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	2	7	14
	—	—	—	—

The following cases received institutional treatment.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Last Year.
Sanatoria	11	6	17	10
Parkside Asylum	14	5	19	8
Workhouse Infirmary	10	2	12	8
Manchester Hospitals	0	0	0	1
Convalescent Home	0	0	0	1
	—	—	—	—
Totals	35	13	48	28
	—	—	—	—

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Last Year.
Manchester Hospital	1	0	1	1
General Infirmary	0	0	0	5
Workhouse	0	0	0	1
	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	1	0	1	7
	—	—	—	—

A combined total of 49 cases as against 35 last year.

During the year 36 houses were disinfected after the death or removal of the patient. Last year 22 houses were disinfected,

THE ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The following table shows the deaths attributed to these diseases during the year:—

Disease.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Smallpox	0	0	0	0
Measles	1	3	0	12
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	2	5	4	3
Whooping Cough	9	0	0	11
Typhoid Fever	1	0	1	0
Diarrhoea	2	9	7	12
	—	—	—	—
Totals	15	12	12	38
	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN WARDS.

Disease	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Ward 5.	Ward 6.
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	1	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	1	1	0	0
Whooping Cough ...	3	0	0	1	3	2
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0	0	0	1
Diarrhoea	1	0	0	1	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	4	0	1	3	4	3
	—	—	—	—	—	—

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE SINCE 1874, WITH QUINQUENNIAL
AVERAGES:—

Years	Death-rate from the seven Zymotic Diseases.	Years	Death-rate from the seven Zymotic Diseases.
1874	2.5	1899	2.6
1875	2.4	1900	1.8
1876	6.0	1901	1.6
1877	2.1	c1902	0.3
1878	2.3	1903	0.9
1879	1.7	1904	2.3
1880	1.1	1905	1.6
1881	3.4	1906	1.5
A1882	3.0	1907	0.8
1883	2.3	d1908	1.0
1884	2.2	1909	0.4
1885	0.8	1910	0.5
1886	1.6	1911	1.5
1887	3.2	1912	0.8
B1888	1.4	1913	1.0
1889	3.0	1914	0.8
1890	1.4	1915	1.1
1891	1.1	1916	0.3
1892	1.1	1917	0.5
1893	1.3	1918	0.5
1894	1.6		
1895	3.1		
1896	3.2		
1897	3.2		
1898	1.8		

A--Compulsory Notification came into force.

B—Isolation Hospital Opened.

C.—Isolation Hospital Enlarged and Improved.

D—Isolation Hospital Enlarged and Improved.

This is one of the lowest rates recorded.

It is the lowest rate recorded by any of the six Municipal Boroughs of Cheshire. The decline in deaths from diarrhoea and scarlet fever is remarkable.

DIARRHŒA.

Number of deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	2
Ditto. (last year)	9
	<hr/>
Five yearly average	7

In view of the diminished amount of scavenging done on account of depleted staffs, etc., it is a most satisfactory record.

It is to be remembered, however, that the summer was a cold and wet one, and under these conditions diarrhoea does not usually become prevalent.

On the 11th of July the Local Government Board issued a short memorandum reminding the Sanitary Authority of the danger to infant life and health likely to arise during the hot weather, etc., etc.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Number of deaths from Whooping Cough	9
„ „ cases notified by School Teachers	94
No. 1 Ward 3 deaths occurred all under one year of age.	
„ 4 „ 1 death occurred between 2 and 5 years of age .	
„ 5 „ 3 deaths occurred 2 between 1 & 2, and 1 between 2 & 5.	
„ 6 „ 2 deaths occurred, both between 1 and 2 years of age.	

These deaths were nearly all attributed to Bronchitis or Bronchopneumonia, complication of Whooping Cough.

This is the largest number of deaths from Whooping Cough recorded since 1915 when 11 deaths were recorded, and 1911 when 12 deaths were registered from this disease..

It is particularly in connection with the periodical outbursts of Whooping Cough and Measles that the appointment of a skilled temporary nurse to visit the homes of the sufferers and actually assist the mothers in nursing the child.

This is not the duty of the Health Visitor who has to confine herself to giving verbal and printed instructions, and generally advising on the sanitary surroundings. What is needed is personal attention to the bed and bedding, ventilation of the sick room, care of the mouth, nose and eyes, feeding, and bed bathing, registering the temperature, tepid sponging or poulticing, the use of the steam kettle, etc., these are all essential life saving procedures but require a trained nurse to spend hours over each case. If this is done from the beginning the mortality from measles and whooping cough might be reduced to a very low figure and much subsequent injury to the after health of the child

obviated. The Local Government Board will repay half the salary of such a nurse or nurses.

MEASLES.

Only one death occurred from Measles in No. 5 Ward, on a child between 2 and 5 years of age.

59 cases were notified by School Teachers.

During the second quarter of the year a mild epidemic of German Measles prevailed; in all during the year 127 cases of this disease and 33 cases of Measles were reported, making a combined total of 160 against 677 last year.

In all cases of Measles, German Measles or Whooping Cough, visits are made on receipt of the notification, and verbal and printed instructions given.

I have previously suggested the further preventive measures I consider necessary if these diseases are to be rendered as innocuous as possible.

CANCER.

Number of deaths from Cancer	1918	.....	54
" " " " "	1917	.....	52
" " " " "	1916	.....	32
" " " " "	1915	.....	33
" " " " "	1914	.....	44
Average	Previous 5 years...		38

This disease is claiming more and more victims every year.

28 of the cases this year were between the ages of 45 and 65 years, and 22 were over 65 years of age.

The importance of early recognition and free removal at the very earliest moment cannot be too often or too strongly impressed on the public.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping Cough prevailed during the first quarter of the year. 94 cases were reported from the various schools by the Head Teachers.

9 deaths were recorded from this disease; each case notified from the School was visited.

SCHOOL CLOSURE.

Byron Street School was closed from November 4th to November 11th, and St. Paul's School from November 11th to November 18th, on account of the prevalence of Influenza amongst the staff.

NOTIFICATION BY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Influenza	744
Measles	59
Whooping Cough	94
Mumps	48
Chicken Pox	16
Suspected Scarlet Fever	1

These notifications are of value as showing the incidence of disease on the school attending population and are followed up by the Health Visitor or Sanitary Inspector.

It is very essential that these notifications should be sent promptly.

INFLUENZA.

112 deaths were registered in the district during the year as directly attributable to influenza, they consisted of the following groups:—

Persons belonging to the Borough	85
Not belonging to the Borough who had died in one or other of our Public Institutions	25
Persons dying in the Borough who did not belong to it	2
Total	112

Dealing only with 85 deaths of inhabitants of the Borough:—

3 were between	1 and 2 years of age.
6 " "	2 and 5 " " "
16 " "	5 and 15 " " "
10 " "	15 and 25 " " "
28 " "	25 and 45 " " "
15 " "	45 and 65 " " "
7 " "	over 65 " " "

Total 85 (36 males and 49 females).

MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.

Jan., 1; Feb., 1; March, 1	3 for 1st quarter
April, 1; May, 0; June, 0	1 for 2nd "
July, 7; August, 2; Sep., 0	9 for 3rd "
Oct., 1; Nov., 59; Dec., 12	72 for 4th "
	85 for the year.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA IN WARDS.

	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Ward 5.	Ward 6.
No. of deaths...	14	11	12	16	19	13

Whilst influenza has never been entirely absent the epidemic of 1918 will remain phenomenal.

The average number of deaths attributed to influenza during the five years prior to 1918 was 5.4 per annum. The 1918 epidemic consisted of two parts, a small epidemic in July, and another larger and more fatal in November.

Perhaps the three outstanding features of the disease from a clinical standpoint was the rapid onset, the extreme prostration, and the liability to various forms of bleeding; e.g.: from the nose, kidneys, etc. Nose bleeding was very frequent and severe but I have not heard of a fatal case therefrom. Whole families were stricken down at the same time, and the difficulties of procuring food, nursing and medical help were very great.

The fatality rate on the various Wards is very striking. Wards 5 and 6 have an extraordinarily heavy death-rate, and in these Wards we find the greatest amount of poverty and insanitation. In Ward 5 no less than 8 of the 19 deaths in that Ward occurred in children under 15 years of age against 17 for all the other Wards in the town.

This clearly points to want of care and defective sanitary surroundings.

INFLUENZA AND THE SCHOOLS.

Every effort was made to get the School Teachers to notify and exclude from School all suspicious cases forthwith, and the following table shows the number of notifications received.

INFLUENZA NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM THE HEAD TEACHERS OF THE UNDERMENTIONED SCHOOLS.

Month		NOVEMBER (639).							DECEMBER (105).		
Day	School.	6th.	7th.	8th.	18th.	19th.	22nd.	27th.	2nd.	9th.	20th. Total
	Beech Lane	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Trinity Square	41	13	9	...	1	...	...	91	4	159
	St. George's	17	...	4	...	26	...	13	...	...	60
	Broken Cross .....	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
	Crompton Road	10	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	40
	St. Paul's	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
	Duke Street	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
	Daybrook Street	28	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
	St. Peter's	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
	Christ Church	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
	Athey Street.....	41	15	8	38	...	114	...	...	...	216
	St. Alban's	32	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	10	63
Totals		293	94	30	38	27	114	43	91	4	744

The notifications were irregular and spasmodic although the great value of early and frequent notification was pointed out by circular letters on more than one occasion to the Head Teachers by the Medical Officer of Health. No doubt the teachers were overworked and anxious but that is no excuse for failure to comply with a reasonable request made during a period of severe and fatal epidemic disease. Byron Street School was closed from November 4th to the 11th, and St. Paul's from 11th to 18th November, on account of the prevalence of the disease amongst the teaching staff, which rendered it impossible to carry on the Schools.

School closure, with a view to preventing the spread of the disease amongst the scholars, did not commend itself to my judgment, and in this opinion I was in accord with the views held by a large number of Medical Officers of Health.

Although a general closure of the schools appeals to the popular fancy as a panic measure, its value in towns is very problematical as an effective means of checking such epidemic diseases as are associated with nasal and pharyngeal catarrhs, and are spread by the coughing or sneezing of the sufferers.

On the contrary there are strong objections to this line of procedure.

The precautions taken in this town to prevent the spread of the disease were as follows:—

1. All the schools were frequently visited and every effort was made to induce the teachers to keep the schoolroom windows widely open.

2. All children having colds or coughs were at once sent home and notified to the Health Office, and subsequently visited by the School Nurses or Health Visitors.

3. Placards, handbills, etc., were freely circulated, giving instructions as to the procedure, etc., to be adopted to prevent infection, the mode of the spread of the disease and the precautions to be taken when a person was attacked.

For these latter the instructions might be summed up as being:—

1. Open the window.
2. Light the fire.
3. Go to bed.
4. Send for the doctor.

4. The Cookery Centre was opened for the supply of in-

valid food, broths, soups, barley water, etc., etc. either gratuitously or for a nominal charge in all cases recommended by a doctor, clergyman, school teacher, etc.

This provision of nourishing food at a time when perhaps all the household were stricken with the disease was a valuable and life-saving measure.

It was noticeable how large was the number of mothers who succumbed to the disease, and it generally transpired that they had struggled on to keep the household going whilst themselves severely ill, and that they only went to bed when some serious complication ensued.

5. At a meeting of the Health Committee, held on the 21st of November, on the Report of the Medical Officer of Health, it was resolved that he be recommended to take such steps as may be necessary to receive suitable cases of influenza into the Isolation Hospital.

Finally, I think there can be no doubt that the disease is spread to those in the near vicinity of a person suffering from the disease by the act of coughing, sneezing, etc. In ill-ventilated rooms the numbers infected by one person may be considerable. The sufferer is most infectious at the onset of the disease.

Visits to persons ill with the disease, and the transfer of sick persons from one house to another are practices that are fraught with great danger of the spread of infection.

The above facts seem clearly established by repeated observations by many observers.

6. The Health Committee empowers the Medical Officer of Health to receive into the Isolation Hospital any case of the disease where the surroundings were such as to render the patient unable to receive either proper nursing or suitable food.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASES NOTIFIABLE UNDER THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889, AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH
(TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

	Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever	Acute Polyomyelitis & Cerebro-Spinal F.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms.	Totals.
1886	...	42	2	...	2	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	66
1887	...	639	8	...	...	41	8	2	...	...	...	...	711
1888	9	208	2	...	1	19	10	4	...	...	...	...	153
1889	...	144	...	...	...	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	173
1890	...	98	...	...	...	7	2	2	...	...	...	...	109
1891	...	38	2	...	...	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	56
1892	1	51	2	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	71
1893	6	250	5	...	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	277
1894	4	42	5	1	...	17	2	6	...	...	...	...	80
1895	...	31	117	22	...	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	178
1896	...	28	227	...	...	22	...	2	...	...	...	...	280
1897	...	62	36	1	...	36	...	1	...	...	...	...	135
1898	...	268	20	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	353
1899	...	203	14	...	...	35	...	1	...	...	...	...	351
1900	1	50	16	...	...	62	...	1	...	...	...	...	156
1901	1	28	24	...	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	73
1902	...	126	12	2	...	26	...	5	...	...	...	...	196
1903	20	141	20	...	...	21	...	4	...	...	...	...	282
1904	49	56	7	1	...	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	176
1905	6	103	12	2	...	13	...	5	...	...	...	...	177
1906	...	394	20	1	1	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	430
1907	...	66	46	1	...	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	127
1908	...	55	39	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
1909	...	173	14	...	...	24	...	5	...	...	...	...	216
1910	...	284	16	...	...	15	...	4	...	...	...	...	319
1911	...	258	14	...	...	24	...	6	...	6	...	...	308
1912	...	289	19	...	...	9	...	...	...	2	86	...	405
1913	...	296	23	...	...	31	...	...	...	5	80	53	488
1914	...	131	38	...	...	10	...	4	...	4	62	29	278
1915	...	65	19	...	...	7	...	3	...	3	65	29	191
1916	...	52	40	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	70	23	193
1917	...	35	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	59	14	145
1918	...	18	16	...	...	7	...	...	3	8	61	7	120

The extraordinary fall in the numbers of cases of notifiable disease occurring during the war period is remarkable and striking. The figures for 1918 show:—

1. The notifications of scarlet fever were the lowest recorded since the introduction of notification in 1882.
2. The combined notifications of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria (34) is also the lowest since 1891.
3. The figures for Tuberculosis also show a slight decline and are the most favourable since complete compulsory notification came into force in 1913.

Considering some of the notified diseases in detail:—

Typhoid Fever. No. notified 7.

Four of these cases were notified from Parkside Asylum.
Of three town cases all three were in females.

One a woman of 65 years of age who contracted the disease outside the town and died therefrom.

One a girl aged 12, who lived in a court in Gosling Street, to which a very defective privy midden was attached. The girl was sent in to the General Infirmary as a case of post-influenza pneumonia.

The third case was a probationer nurse, who assisted in the nursing of the previous case whilst in the Infirmary.

It appears as if the town was now practically free from Enteric Fever, and the decline has followed step by step the abolition of the privy midden system and substitution of the clean W.C. system.

SCARLET FEVER.

The extraordinary decline in this disease is remarkable.

The following figures illustrate well this phenomenon.

Average yearly No. of cases notified during five yearly periods:—

Years.	Numbers notified.
1904 to 1908	134
1909 to 1913	240
1914 to 1918	40

It is further noteworthy that the disease has been of a much milder type than seen in previous years; the deaths due to Scarlet Fever have become very few.

Past experience teaches that Scarlet Fever has shown periods of mildness and that it is quite possible for it to assume a severer type and greater infectivity and virulence in a few years. No deaths were attributed to Scarlet Fever during the year.

DIPHTHERIA.

116 cases were notified—6 from No. 4 Ward. 3 deaths occurred therefrom; one in a patient removed to the Isolation Hospital.

34 specimen swabs were taken from suspected throats, 7 of which gave positive results.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year the following specimens were sent to the Clinical Research Association for examination and report.

	Specimens.	Positive.
Typhoid (Widal reaction)	7	3
Tuberculosis (Sputum)	45	5
Diphtheria (Throat Swabs)	34	7

THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

There were in hospital on January 1st, 1918, two cases.

Scarlet Fever 1 Diphtheria 1

Rural District cases.

There were admitted to Hospital during 1918, 35 cases:—

	Cases.
Scarlet Fever	15
Of which 3 were from the rural district.	
Diphtheria	14
One of which was from Bollington.	
Typhoid Fever	2
Girl and Nurse from General Infirmary, Macclesfield.	
Acute poliomyelitis	1
Measles	1
Influenza	2

DEATHS.

Three deaths occurred during the year; 1 from diphtheria; 1 from Measles; and 1 from Influenza.

RETURN CASES OF SCARLET FEVER.

For the second year in succession there were no "return cases" of Scarlet Fever.

REMOVALS TO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.

Diseases.	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Total.	Last year
Scarlet Fever ...	4	2	2	3	1	...	12	21
Diphtheria	1	2	1	5	1	3	13	11
Typhoid Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Measles .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Acute Poliomyel- itis .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Influenza .....	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...
Totals	6	4	3	9	5	4	31	32
Last year ...	11	4	8	4	3	2	32	...

COST OF THE HOSPITAL

	1918.	1917.
Total expenditure	£1348 13 5	£1374 15 7
„ Income	230 2 9	327 14 11
Total Nett Expenditure	£1118 10 8	£1047 0 8

COST OF FOOD.

The cost for food per day for staff and patients was one shilling and ninepence, against one shilling and eightpence last year.

I consider these figures very satisfactory, and once again reflect credit on the Matron (Miss Chapman) for her care and watchful supervision.

In no case have I had any complaints as to the quality and quantity of the food supplies. I beg to acknowledge the courtesy of the Borough Controller (Mr. Herringshaw) to whom I am indebted for the figures, dealing with the Hospital costs.

THE DISINFECTOR.

Number of beds disinfected by steam	232
.. .. Counterpanes, blankets, etc.	840
.. .. Articles of Clothing	1768
	—
Total	2840
	—
Last Year	3379
	—

THE MORTUARY.

Number of bodies removed to the Mortuary during the year (including 3 who had died of influenza and were awaiting burial...	6
Number of post-mortems made	2

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

27,047 nightly lodgers were accommodated in the registered Common Lodging Houses during the year, against 25,862 last year.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

No action was taken under this Act during the year for the reasons stated in previous Annual Reports. There can be no doubt that there is now and will be for some time to come a very great shortage of dwelling-houses in the Borough.

I submit the following Table and Report, prepared with his usual ability by the Housing Inspector, Mr. Hermann. It is necessarily incomplete as the work was stopped when the clerk (Mr. Albinson) joined H.M. Forces. A careful study of the table will show how poor is the bulk of the housing provided in the areas so far inspected. Three bedrooms seems but a minimum requirement if family decency is to be maintained. Extra bedroom and bathroom provision is **THE** urgent necessity in this town. Every house, intended for family occupation, should have a bath, w.c., and three bedrooms, and this should be the **MINIMUM** provision. We are difficultly circumstanced, as we are a very old town built on a hillside, and the alterations and additions necessary to secure houses possessing the above stated accommodation is not always easy, and yet it is essential to the health and well being of the people of the town.

The raising of the standard of physical well-being, and the higher appreciation of the common amenities of life by the bulk of the populace will compel sanitary authorities to insist on a much more liberal provision for each individual of pure air, pure water and good dwellings.

REMARKS.

The Table of Houses and Occupants deals with practically the whole of East Macclesfield, the greater portion of the Sutton District and a small part of West Macclesfield.

The figures, 4,449 houses and 15,533 persons, may be stated to be approximately half of the Borough, and fairly representative of the whole.

The figures emphasise the need for more houses with three bedrooms, there only being 17 per cent. with this accommodation, 60 per cent. of the houses having only 2 bedrooms.

In making the above calculation deduction has been made for attics and "boxrooms." It must be remembered that while garrets, as a rule, make good bedrooms, attics are seldom fit for use as such, and in a number of cases the third bedroom is too small for regular use as a bedroom, being more correctly described as a box room.

[illegible]

N.B.—Children 14 years of age and over counted as adults.

The above table gives the particulars of the occupants of the houses inspected under the Housing and Town Planning Act during 1911, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 1919 (May 30th).

The table deals with 4,268 houses out of 4,449, the total number inspected. Those under "Empty" being unoccupied at the time of inspection and not at the present date.

The table gives the number of persons in each class of house together with the total number occupying.

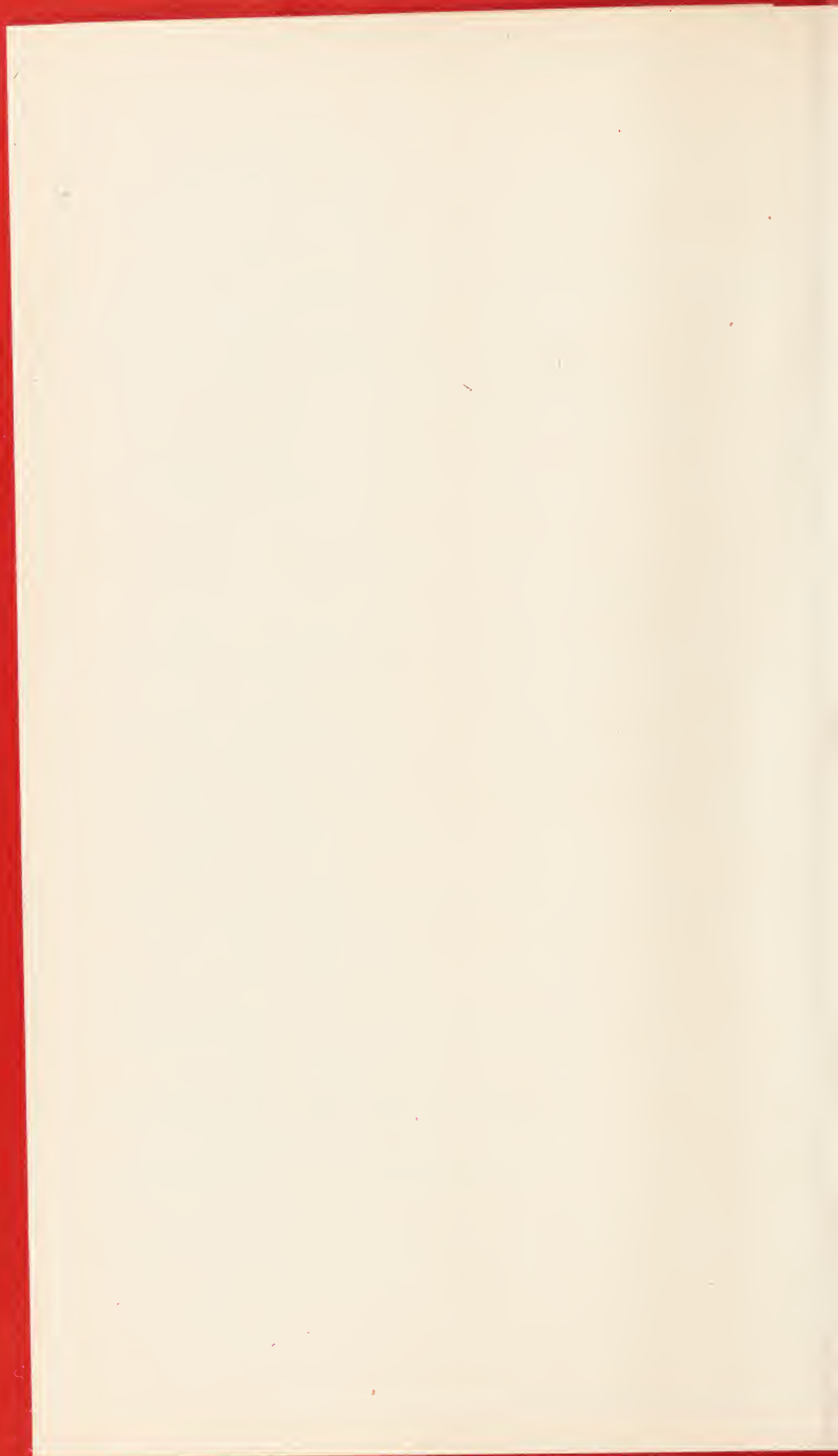
JOSEPH HERMANN,

30th May, 1919.

Inspector.

Class of House.	Total Occupants.
Single	704
Single with Garret	79
1 down 2 up	21
2 „ 1 „	77
2 „ 2 „	5639
2 „ 2 „ and Garret or Attic	657
2 „ 3 „ or 4 up	261
3 „ 2 up	2710
3 „ 2 „ and Garret or Attic	722
3 „ 3 „	2821
3 „ 3 „ and Garret or Attic	339
3 „ 4 „	257
Larger	1246

Total of persons	15533
------------------------	-------



THE WATER SUPPLY.

The question of providing an increased water supply for the town, which is urgently needed, engaged the attention of the Water Committee on many occasions during the year.

The town's water has been kept under careful bacteriological and chemical examination by monthly analyses.

The quality has varied considerably. The bacteriological examination, on some occasions being very good and on others it showed *Bacillus Coli* present in less than 50 c.c. of water.

The variability indicates insufficient filtration and the mechanical filters have been kept under observation. It has been found that unless they are provided with a sufficient head of pressure filtration is defective.

A sufficient head of pressure has not always been possible owing to the main from Langley not running full bore.

We need more water badly, the upper portions of the town and Broken Cross area are constantly under supplied.

We need better filtration, the delivery of insufficiently filtered water might at some time occasion an epidemic of typhoid fever.

SCAVENGING AND REFUSE REMOVAL.

Return showing number of loads of dry ashes, nightsoil, Slaughter-house refuse, etc., removed during the year ended 31st December, 1918; also the cost of removal of the same.

	No. of loads removed.	Wages. £ s d	Carting. £ s d	Total Cost. £ s d
Dry Ashes	6520	914 12 4	1302 6 11	2216 18 3
Nightsoil	1364	293 18 10	225 9 2	519 8 0
Slaughter-house refuse ..	305		70 0 3	70 0 3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8189	1208 11 2	1597 16 4	2806 7 6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Last year's return was—

	No of loads removed.	Wages. £ s d	Carting £ s d	Total Cost. £ s d
Dry Ashes	7196	641 18 1	999 13 6	1641 11 7
Nightsoil	1691	249 0 6	233 19 3	482 19 9
Slaughterhouse Refuse ...	309		60 6 3	60 6 3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9196	890 18 7	1293 19 0	2184 17 7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

It has cost £600 more this year to remove a thousand less loads than last year.. Still, this work of refuse removal is vital for the town, any attempt at reducing the cost by curtailing the number of loads removed or the frequency of cleansing and emptying the ash-bins, middens, etc., will be shortsighted and costly economy, and will be paid for in diminished cleanness of the town and an increased sickness rate.

The following return, compiled by the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Jenkins) gives the present number of w.c.'s, privies, etc., in existence.

Health Dept., Town Hall,
Macclesfield,
30th October, 1919.

STATEMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE NUMBER AND DECSCRIPTION OF SANITARY CONVENIENCES WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF MACCLESFIELD.

Clean Water Closets	3937
This number includes schools, factories, Parkside Asylum and the Workhouse.	
Waste Water Closets	296
These are fast giving place to clean W.C.'s.	
Pail Closets	41
These are principally in connection with the Public Parks and Corporation Yards, the remainder being for use of gardeners and outworkers at gentlemens' residences.	
Privy Closets	352
70 of these are in connection with farm and suburban houses where there are no sewers or likely to be any.	

WILLIAM JENKINS,
Sanitary Inspector.

Dr. J. H. MARSH,
Medical Officer of Health.

That a considerable improvement has been effected is shown by the following figures:—

Year.	No. of Privy Closets.	No. of Clean Water Closets,
1909	2,112	3195

In ten years the town has practically become a water closet town. Twenty years ago the town had 3,825 privies, and was a privy midden town.

STREETS SEWERED AND NEW HOUSES BUILT.

No streets were sewered and no new dwelling-houses were built during the year.

I append the Report of the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Jenkins) and various tables of statistics dealing with general sanitary administration.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. HEDLEY MARSH,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Office, Town Hall,
Macclesfield.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

I beg respectfully to submit to you the following as a summary of work done by this department during the year ending 31st December, 1918.

Number of Complaints received at Office	59
„ „ Nuisances entered on the Books	183
„ „ Nuisances removed	176
„ „ Preliminary notices and letters	352
„ „ Statutory notices served	8
„ „ Magistrates orders obtained	0
„ „ Persons summoned before the Justices for offences under the Public Health Act	0
„ „ Privies and ashpits repaired and improved	3
„ „ Privies converted into water closets	5
„ „ Waste water closets converted into clean water closets...	2
„ „ New closets built on W.C. system	11
„ „ „ „ „ on waste water system	0
„ „ „ „ „ on privy system	0
„ „ House drains repaired and cleansed	118
„ „ Slopstone pipes disconnected from the sewer	0
„ „ House drains tested with smoke apparatus	17
„ „ Other nuisances (not specified above) abated	72
„ „ Visits paid to Common Lodging Houses	429
„ „ Nightly lodgers accommodated at the Common Lodging Houses during the year	27047
„ „ Visits paid to factories and workshops	66
„ „ „ „ „ Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	136
„ „ „ „ „ Registered slaughtered houses and Gov- ernment slaughterhouse	358
„ „ „ „ „ Bakehouses	76
„ „ „ „ „ Tripe dressing places	16
„ „ „ „ „ Dirty and overcrowded houses	15
„ „ Houses inspected in Sanitary Survey	0
„ „ Tenants caused to clean dirty water closets	69

The distribution of limewash, brushes, and disinfectants to the poor has been as follows:

Limewash	923
Brushes lent for applying same	768
Disinfectants	326

Number of houses specially inspected on account of infectious Diseases	269
„ „ Visits paid to same	630
„ „ Notices sent to schools and parents re the Isolation of children where infectious disease exists	382
„ „ Notices sent to the Librarian, Free Library	12
„ „ Pails containing typhoid excrement, removed disinfected and buried	0
„ „ Supplies of disinfectants specially on account of Infectious disease	326
„ „ Houses fumigated after infectious disease	44
„ „ „ „ „ „ deaths or removal from Phthisis	36
„ „ Cases removed to Isolation Hospital (including 4 from outside districts)	35
„ „ Contacts removed to temporary shelter	0
„ „ Beds disinfected by steam	232
„ „ Pillows „ „ „ „	313
„ „ Blankets and Counterpanes „ „ „ „	840
„ „ Carpets „ „ „ „	42
„ „ Articles of Clothing „ „ „ „	1768
„ „ Canal Boats inspected	16

Number of samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, etc., submitted to the Borough Analyst, viz.:

36 Milk; 1 Cheese; 2 Coffee; 1 Pepper; 1 Vinegar; Total 41.

Number of persons proceeded against for offences under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act

5

The outbreaks of contagious diseases amongst animals within the Borough have been as follows:

One, viz.: Parasitic Mange.

Diseased, unsound or unwholesome food seized, and prevented from being used for human food, viz.:—31 whole carcasses of beef, 13 part carcasses (about half of the latter have been either quarters or part boxes of frozen beef), three calves, nine sheep's heads, 1 ham, 12lb. bacon, 452 eggs, 1 hamper of onions.

The explanation of the great increase in the quantity of meat condemned is the establishment of a Government Slaughter-house within the Borough, where farmers and cattle dealers can bring all kinds of casualties, diseased and unsound animals, and have them dressed and submit them for inspection for human food.

Animals.

Number of sheep market declarations received	87	for 1948	
„ „ Licenses granted for the removal of swine	4	„	11
„ „ „ received „ „ „ „	21	„	93
„ „ Notices issued for the detention of swine	0		

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM JENKINS.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DURING 1918.

MACCLESFIELD BOROUGH.

I.—WATER SUPPLY.

1. Have any extensions been carried out during 1918? If so please append brief note.—No.
2. Number of Samples analysed during 1918—chemically, 12; Bacteriologically, 14.
3. Are any, and if so what, parts of your district still without a proper supply of water?—Parts of Broken Cross, higher portion of Buxton Old Road, and higher portion of Hurdsfield Road, which are above the level of our Waterworks.

II.—SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

1. Specify any new works of sewerage carried out during 1918.—None.
2. Are any, if so what, parts of your district still without a proper system of sewers?—Moss Lane, and Chelford Road and Whirley Road, Broken Cross.
3. Have there been any complaints to your knowledge during 1918 as to the disposal works?—None.
4. Have any alterations or extensions taken place to your knowledge in the disposal works during 1918?—None.

III.—HOUSING.

1. Number of new houses built during 1918—None.
2. Number of dwelling-houses inspected under s. 17 Act of 1909—None.
3. Number of such houses considered unfit for habitation—None.
4. Number of representations made to Local Authority—None.
5. Number of closing orders made by Local Authority—None.
6. Number of houses where defects remedied without closing orders being made—None.
7. Number of houses where defects remedied after closing orders made—None.
8. Estimated or ascertained number of houses within limits of rent in s. 14 of Act of 1909—5,500.

9. Number of such houses in respect of which notice was served during 1918—None.
10. Number of such houses closed after notice—None.
11. Number of such houses where Local Authority has executed necessary repairs, etc.—None.
12. Approximate number of back-to-back houses in district—150.
13. Approximate number of cellar dwellings in district—None.
14. Has the question of erecting dwelling-houses for the working classes been considered by your Council, and if so, what decision has been reached?—Question under consideration.

IV.—TOWN PLANNING.

Has any scheme of Town Planning been put forward during 1918 for your district or any part thereof? If so please make brief note of (a) part of district covered by scheme—Plan in course of preparation, December, 1918.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	25	6	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	27	1	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworker's premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	14	0	...
	—	—	—
Total	66	7	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.	
	Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—		
Want of cleanliness	2	2
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective	5	5
“ “ not separate for sexes	1	1
	—	—
Total	8	8

3. —HOME WORK. OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.

Lists received from Employers. Sending twice in the year.

Nature of Work. Lists	Outworkers.		Received Inspections of	
	Contractors.	Workmen.	from other Councils.	Outworkers' premises.
Wearing Apparel—				
Making etc ...	3	1	2	3
				8

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshop on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year

Bread Bakers	25
Confectioners	15
Dressmakers	26
Milliners	29
Tailors	14
Silk Weavers	8
Clog Makers	6
Tinplate Workers	7
Cabinet Makers	6
Brush Makers	4
Boot Makers	14
Stone Masons	3
Saddlers	3
Bottling	4
Boxmaking	3
Carnage Building	3
Joiners' Shops	4
Knitting	2
Skipmaking	2
Wheelwrights	3
Buiders' Shops	4
Copper Smiths	2
Cycle Repairers	3
Marine Stores	3
Paper Stock	2
Rope Makers	2
Card Cutting	4
Machine and Shoeing Smiths	1
Mechanical Engineer	2
Hand Laundry	1
Working up of Ladies' Wearing Apparel	1
Blouse Making	2
Motor Repairing	2

Total 190

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

General Order of Local Government Board (Medical Officer of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances),
December 13th, 1910.

Tabular Statement of Inspector of Nuisances for the Year ended December 31st, 1918.

A.		B.		C.	
Number and Nature of Inspections made.		Number of Notices Served. Result of Service of Notices.			
		Number.	Statutory.	Informal.	Notices com-plied with. Remaining in hand.
1.	Dwelling Houses (general inspections) ...	...	—	—	—
2.	Cellar Dwellings	—	—	—	—
3.	Back-to-Back Houses	—	—	—	—
4.	Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c.	6	—	—	—
5.	Courts, Yards, Passages	No account kept.	—	—	—
6.	Privy-Middens, Earth or Pail Closets	137	—	15	15
7.	Cesspools	8	—	—	—
8.	House Drainage	354	5	106	105
9.	Ditches, Watercourses, &c.	16	—	3	3
10.	Offensive Accumulations	206	—	59	59
11.	The Keeping of Animals (P.H.A., 1875, S. 91 (3))	35	1	10	10
12.	Offensive Trades	34	—	3	3
13.	(a) Slaughterhouses (Public)	—	—	—	—
	" (Private) (Including Government S.H.)	358	—	1	1
	(b) Other Places where Food is produced or sold	141	—	27	27
14.	Piggeries	27	—	2	2
15.	(a) Dairies.....	6	—	—	—
	(b) Cowsheds	91	—	5	5
	(c) Milkshops	39	—	—	—
16.	(a) Factories	25	—	6	6
	(b) Workshops	27	—	1	1
	(c) Workplaces.....	14	—	—	—
	(d) Outworkers' Premises	8	—	—	—
17.	Bakehouses (Overground)	74	—	—	—
	" (Underground)	2	—	—	—
18.	Common Lodging Houses	429	—	3	3
19.	Houses let in Lodgings	None Registered.	—	—	—
20.	Smoke Observations	20	—	5	5
21.	Canal Boats	16	—	2	2
22.	Infectious Disease Inquiries and Revisits...	630	—	—	—
23.	Miscellaneous	113	2	104	98
Totals		2816	8	352	345
					15

(Signed) WILLIAM JENKINS.

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